THE

North-Carolina Semi-Weekly Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Vol. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855. No. 37

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, . . $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. *Baltimore.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 37—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 2d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod.
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public genreally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 3, 1855. 21—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House North or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C. 96—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
CSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. B. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention paid to Sales, &c.
Refers to Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, Petersburg, Va.; Messrs. Wm. Taylor & Co., Norfolk, Va.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Baltimore; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Philadelphia; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., New York; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Boston; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Providence, R. I.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., New Orleans, La.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Messrs. Wm. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 5, 1855. 21—1y.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and performs as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarbrough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WEISSEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 1, 1855. 21—3m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,		John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,	of Raleigh.	Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summt, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, } *Executive Committee.*
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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Wm. D. Haywood,		Wm. D. Cooke,
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Dr. Charles E. Johnson, *President*,
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Richd. B. Haywood M. D. } *Consultation.*
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W. W. Holden, } *Executive Committee.*
Charles B. Root, }
J. Hersman, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary*.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John L. Shuver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

HOXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 p. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

3000 [illegible] Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "VALLEY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LODGE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 300 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, suttinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above P. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed

WHITE AND BLACK SERVANTS.

We have requested for publication (says the Washington Globe,) the following letter, written by a distinguished literary lady of Maryland to her servants, while she was traveling in Europe last year. It is no "Uncle Tom's Cabin" nor "Aunt Phillis's Cabin" letter. It is a real letter, written by a real lady, to be received by, and read to her real servants. The writer is a native of a New England State, has resided in Maryland a number of years, has seen slavery in all its aspects, among black and white, both at home and abroad; and has, therefore, had peculiar advantages for appreciating the comparative conditions of a down-trodden European peasantry and the southern slaves.

In perusing this letter, which bears the impress of warm and affectionate feelings for those to whom it is addressed, our northern friends may perceive what it is so hard for them to appreciate—the sympathy to which this peculiar relation often gives rise—a sympathy in its nature resembling that between parent and child, and which can never be felt between the hired menial and his employers. While negroes are regarded with coldness or dislike by those unaccustomed to have them about them, they are usually looked upon with kindness and partiality by those who are brought up by them, and with them; often they are too much petted, and even a gross fault is indulgently overlooked.

Southern masters and mistresses may, in the perusal of this letter, be led to consider their own obligations of cultivating conscience in their servants, and appealing to their moral feelings; of acknowledging them as fellow beings, bound to one common tribunal before the Great Father and Judge of all.

But let the letter speak for itself:

VIENNA, HOTEL ARCHDUKE CHARLES,
October 11, 1854.

To my faithful and affectionate servants I write these lines. I am now in a foreign country, where the language and the customs of the people are different from ours. The great Atlantic ocean now seperates me from my dear home, and from you who assist in making that home pleasant and comfortable. I think of the many persons and things in that home, which render it to me more interesting than any other place; and I hope once more to be permitted to be there, and behold the kind faces of the faithful servants and friends, who, for so many years, have made a part of my large family.

I never see one of your color where I am; and have rarely met with a colored person since I left the shores of America; but I have witnessed misery and distress, such as you know nothing of. In England, where so much concern has been expressed for the colored people of our country, there is much human suffering. I passed through large manufacturing towns, where the houses seem almost piled up upon each other, crowded in dark lanes and alleys, half under ground, like so many dungeons, with no pure air; the light of heaven shut out of their damp, comfortless dwellings. I compared, in my own mind, these wretched dwellings with the cottages which are furnished on the plantations for the homes of the servants, and the thought arose, how much better off are the colored people of America than those poor families with whom it is all work, work—little children and all, with no hope of any improvement in their condition, no kind word from master or mistress—if they are sick, and unable to be in their places, or commit any fault, they are liable to be turned off, and then they may starve, for no one will employ a workman who has been turned away by another master; there are more workmen than places to fill. In the mining and coal districts the condition of the working people is still worse than in the manufacturing towns; here children are born under ground, pass their lives, and die in old age, without ever having seen the glorious sun or moon, which the good God made fore His creatures.

In England servants in boarding houses and private families work much harder than any of you are required to do; one table waiter, or chamber-maid, there is expected to do more service than we should require of two or three servants. In one boarding house in London one young man seemed to do the work of four servants—he set the tables, was chief waiter, porter, messenger, boot-black, and everything else. If a carriage was to be called for a boarder, James must go; he was back in an instant, and at his work. If any one returned from a party or a concert, at eleven or twelve o'clock at night, James opened the door. If any one wished to leave early in the morning, and wished breakfast by daylight, James had it ready, and waited at table; then brought down the luggage and saw him off. James has a family, and receives about eight dollars a month. What would G. think if he were obliged to fill so many places, and to do so much work; but James was always pleasant, cheerful, and respectful; his table-waiting was a pattern, and he was always neatly dressed in a full black suit, with white cravat and white gloves. The chamber-maids—neat looking English girls—were always busy; everything was done in the neatest manner. At night we found the bed clothes turned down, just ready for one to step into bed; everything was put into its place; trunks could be carried by them from one room to another; they expected to lift things themselves if necessary.

In France we also observed that the servants were accustomed to perform a much larger amount of work than ours at home, and that it was generally done in a much better manner. In Paris, we had a pleasant suit of apartments in a fine hotel, and usually dined at about six in the evening. Antoine, the servant who had the care of our rooms, waited at table, assisted by a younger servant. Sometimes it happened that he was not as prompt as usual in bringing the different courses at dinner, and on inquiring the cause of the delay, he replied that he had dinner to serve in six other apartments, and the kitchen was at a great distance from them all. Of course, after this explanation, we were disposed to allow him some indulgence in the time of serving the dinner.

Servants in Europe would not dare to dress in finery. The girls wear very neat caps, and it would be considered unsuitable for them to appear dressed like ladies, with flounces, Swiss muslins, silks, laces, and flowers; they would be discharged at once for this; and it is in England a serious thing for a servant to lose his or her place. The Queen has a certain kind of dress which she can wear, and no other person can; and the Queen's servants wear a certain kind of livery which it is not allowed to any of the nobility to imitate for their servants. There is an order there in everything; and this has its advantages; for when persons try to appear what they are not, it is an evil. I think some of my women servants are too fond of wearing fine clothes; they are less respected when dressed out in finery; it leads to suspicions of honesty, and is regarded as a folly by every one.

I have observed that in England especially servants are more servile to their masters and mistresses than we desire you to be; they fear to lose their places; they must bear whatever is laid upon them, or starve. You know it is very hard for a master or mistress to have an idle and unfaithful servant, it is still harder for a parent to have an undutiful child; but he will try to make that child better; he knows he cannot cast him off—so we try to make a bad servant better. For we know our relations are not easily dissolved, we cannot readily break the ties which connect us, so we bear with many faults; and servants have their trials, too, for this world is to all a place of trial.

In England, a respectable man with a family, who drives a cab for his living, is obliged to pay his "*master*" who owns the carriage and horse, about three dollars a day—whether he earns anything or not in the day, he must carry that amount the next morning to his master, or he loses his business. Now, if the cabman have a very good day he can earn a few shillings for himself and family, but often, as I was told in England, they do not make enough to pay the master. I found why it was that the cabmen were sometimes mean and dishonest—that their poverty and want drove them to this. Even the grand ladies and noblemen of England are slaves before their Queen; they are not permitted that freedom in respect to their intercourse with her which, in America, the colored servants are allowed in the presence of their master or mistress. You may be surprised to learn that the English, overlooking all the misery and distress of their own people, and the slavery of the lower classes to the higher, and of the higher to the royal family, are troubling themselves about the colored people of our country. But then you may thank these English that your ancestors were brought from a barbarous and heathen country into a civilized and Christian land; and though, when they brought them here as slaves, they did it from the love of gold, the Lord has overruled it for the good of the colored race, as in the case of Joseph, who was sold into Egypt by his brethren. He caused this crime to turn out for good to the family of Jacob.

In France, Switzerland, and in Austria, I have seen the fields covered with women plowing, getting out or spreading manure, digging and ditching, working on railroads, and carrying loads of dirt or manure on their heads in bags and baskets; they are so sun-burnt as often to be blacker than many colored persons, wrinkled, and sad looking—as if they had grown old before their time, and had never a happy feeling. Their miserable hovels are usually surrounded with mud and filth, with pigs or a cow before the door, the barn and house are mostly together, scarcely a slight partition dividing them. When the poor women have finished their hard day's work, (and this, I observed, was prolonged till dark,) they pick up their children and go to their comfortless homes. These people do not own the land they work on, and may be turned away from their poor homes when a new master comes.

In witnessing the poverty and wretchedness of these lands, I think of our own country and the many comforts enjoyed by all, even the poorest are not as miserable as they might be. Many persons of your color suffer unhappiness and ill-treatment from bad masters; many white children suffer from hard and severe parents, many women are ill-treated by their husbands. But God has established human society in its various relations, and each of us must do all we can to fulfill our duties towards all connected with us, whether parent or child, husband or wife, master or mistress, and this we must do, not for the sake of man, but as unto Him who says: "Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye service, as mere pleasure; but in singleness of heart, fearing God."

There is, too, a sad war going on in the eastern part of Europe, and we see soldiers marching from England and France to join the armies which are fighting with the Turks against the Russians. Soldiers are torn from their families to be slaughtered in a far off land by those against whom they have no quarrel. The people in England and France pity the colored slaves in America! They think it dreadful that they should be sent away from their homes to work, and be taken care of by masters who are interested in making them happy and comfortable; but they do not think of that slavery which exposes a father, a husband or child to be sent from home to a foreign country to be butchered on the battle-field!

In France, as I was waiting at a railroad station, I saw two ladies in deep distress; one of them had two children with her, the other was accompanied by her mother; both had been taking leave of their husbands, officers in the French army, who were going to the war against Russia. The afflicted wives believed they had parted for ever from their husbands. They did not dare to say much, for in France there is a severe and cruel master; but they uttered, in low tones, murmurs against this cruel master, who, for his own glory, sent away husbands, fathers, and brothers, to be slain in a distant land. Yes, there is pity in France and England for the colored race in America! You will say, as I do, "Let them spare their feelings for their own oppressed and miserable people."

Many of you have lived long with me. We are growing old together. Some of you have been called to great, great trials, as are all human beings at some periods of their lives. Aunt R. has, I hear, been afflicted by sickness, and by the death of her daughter. She and aunt K. can sympathize with each other, and I trust they do, truly repenting that they were ever at variance. May the Lord give them grace to bear their troubles like Christians, as I hope they are. I am sorry to learn that some of you have been sick. Uncle M. has not always been well of late. We all depend much upon him for the general care of the house, and I am always sorry to see him look wearied or discouraged. He and H. and J. have been long in my family, and are an example to the other men servants. They are all professors of religion, and I believe they try to do their duty from conscientious principles as unto God rather than man. G. and R. are young, and they have not always done as they ought to do; but I hope they have seen the error of their ways, and are determined to do their duty and overcome all bad habits; to be regular and industrious, attentive to rules, and respectful to their superiors; to be found in the places where they should be, and doing what is expected of them. This advice is for their own good, and I hope they will think upon and practice it, and that, at my return, I may have the satisfaction of hearing a good account of them. N. has shown herself good and useful in filling the cook's place when her family were sick. C. and E. have done well in their places the last year, and, I hope, will take pride in keeping everything neat and tidy, and in being attentive to their duties. G. should consider himself as bound to give all the help possible in the house, and I hope he attends faithfully to the door-bell. I would not ask him to do one quarter that was done by the English servant or the French waiter of whom I have written; but he must consider that it is *necessary* he should be steady and attentive. This should be required of all and every servant. Unless this is done they are in the way, and do more harm than good. This a servant from whom I have borne many trials, and I am sorry to learn from letters from home that she has destroyed, through great carelessness, some rare and valuable articles, and has been guilty of disobedience, and the greater sin of dishonesty and falsehood. I would not mention this in writing home, but that I think it proper she should know I have been informed of her conduct, which, unless it is greatly changed, will be the cause to herself of much future misfortune, as well as of evil to those who have the care of her. A. has much improved in her conduct since she has lived with us, and I hope will do all she can to help Aunt K. to get along well in their department. I send my kind remembrance to all the servants who may be in the house, to B. and P., and others who may be employed about the place.

I remember well our solemn parting the night before I left home. Next to my own children, and those who are with me as children, I felt the separation from you. But the Lord mercifully preserved me amidst the perils of the great deep, and I trust will restore me to my home in safety. It will be to us all a happy day when I am once more with you. I commend you to the care of Him who watches over all His creatures, praying that He may bless you in this world with that preparation of heart which may fit you for the world to come.

Your affectionate friend and mistress,
***.

THE FEMALE HEART. Pure and unsullied as a young girl's first love, has become an adage. Aye, pure indeed is it and unsullied as the snow flakes that fall in fleecy drifts in the gloaming. The most felicitous moment of man's life is when he is blessed with the timid avowal of love from the worshipped idol of his heart. Nothing is purer than a woman's love—nothing so devoted as her affections. Be it for a lover, a husband, a child or a parent, it is the same pure flame kindled by the coals from the altar on high. Give her and assurance of love in return—a token of deathless affection, even if it be amid the gloom of poverty or the darkness of death and the feelings of her heart will gush forth pure as the chrystal wavelets that spring from the mountain rock, despite the bonds and mercenary ties of fashion and pride. Her worshipped idol is love, and she makes it the sacred Mecca towards which she bends all her energies, a faithful pilgrim for life. This principle shapes all her actions and is the great incentive of her life—a faculty that absorbs her being and concentrater her soul. 'Tis better to be the favored idol of one unsullied heart, than to sway the gilded sceptre over empires and kingdoms. The impasioned devotion of one high souled and noble woman is a more peerless gem than the sycophantic fawning of millions. Whoso hath this gem, let him preserve it with a jealous care.

HORRID CURIOSITY. The Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard says that the trial of Fyler, for the murder of his wife, was attended by hundreds of females from the opening till the close; and one day when it was anticipated that something of an indelicate nature would be introduced, the crowd of females was greater then ever. Many have attended every moment since the trial commenced. Numbers of married ladies carried their dinners, like school girls, and retained their seats at noon, and some even required their servants to bring them warm dinners.

CLERGYMEN AND POLITICS.

We copy the following excellent article from a late number of the Richmond Despatch:

"CLERGYMEN AND POLITICS.—We cannot agree with the sentiments expressed by our Washington correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, concerning clergymen accepting civil office. We are most clearly of the opinion that no minister of any denomination should be eligible to official station under the Federal or State government. We regard it as one of the wisest provisions of the Constitution of Virginia which excludes clergyman from her legislative halls. And, what is more, we believe that every spiritually minded clergymen of of every religious denomination in this country will most fervently and emphatically concur with us in our opinion.

If there was one point which, more than any other, the Divine Founder of Christianity endeavored to impress upon the minds of his apostles and disciples—upon which his warnings were more abundant, more solemn and more emphatic than any other, it was on the great point, that His kingdom is not of this world. Expecting in the Messiah a temporal Prince, and ambitious of official station for themselves in His kingdom, it was the great aim of the teachings of the Saviour, and it was the most difficult of all the lessons which he taught, to disabuse their minds of their inveterate prejudices upon this subject, and make them understand that they could not serve two masters, that they must choose between God and the world, and that the kingdom of Christ was a pure and unmixed spiritual kingdom. When he had succeeded in this object, and whilst His church was established upon this pure and evangelical basis, having no connection, either through its ministers or in any way, with temporal affairs, the progress of Christianity was more rapid, glorious and overwhelming than at any subsequent period of history.

The union of church and state is the one great drawback upon the complete and universal triumph of Christianity in the old world. It is this which in Italy, Scotland, England, France, Prussia, Austria, and other continental countries, has impaired the pith and essence of religion, paralyzed its energies, and put weapons in the hands of its adversaries. It is an attempt to do what Christ has forbidden—to unite spiritual and temporal authority—and the attempt has only corrupted and degraded both the church and state. In our own country, church and state have been kept apart, and the result is seen in the rapid and general evangelizing of the country. But let ministers be made eligible to office; let it become the custom to send them, not only to Congress, but to the State Legislatures, and practically we shall have all the evils of church and state, as they are felt in Europe. The State will lose, for the education of clergymen does not prepare them for public affairs, and the church will suffer by being deprived of the services of those whom she needs at her altars and in her missionary duties, and by the spirit of worldliness, ambition and love of power which will inevitably get possession of her pulpits.

There is scarcely a religious denomination in the country which does not complain of a lack of ministerial labor. The field, we are told, is white for the harvest, and the laborers are few. Not only are great numbers of domestic missionaries wanted, but vast myriads of heathen are wanting to be enlightened. Here is a sufficient call for ministerial energies without intruding into politics. Moreover, clergymen have work enough already. If they faithfully perform their duties, they are among the most laborious men in the world. Two or three diligently studied and thoroughly digested sermons every Sunday, one or two instructive lectures in the week, burying, baptizing, making pastoral calls on every member of the congregation, and watching anxiously and earnestly for the souls of each and all, "as they that must give an account," will give a clergyman plenty of occupation, we should think, without entering the field of politics. How can any conscientious clergyman give up these duties for political life? It is quite clear they cannot be united.

What, too, must be the effect upon the minds of the people at large, when they see clergymen dabbling in the miry political flood with as much apparent zest and energy as the merest worldlings? They now behold them only in spiritual things. But when they come in daily contact with them in the dusty and polluted thoroughfares of earthly ambition and rivalry, they will loose in a great measure that respect for the clerical character which they now entertain, and the pulpit instructions of Sunday will be deprived of their efficacy by the secular occupations of the week. When the clergy give one day in the week to God and six to politics, the interests of religion cannot but suffer."

FREE BANKING.—We pub ish an extract, giving a sufficiently characteristic description of the new Banking Law that has been adopted in Indiana, against the Veto of the Governor. It is a great curiosity in legislation, and may be fairly quoted as proof that we are a progressive people. The New York Free Banking Law had in it much to take the fancy, and on abstract principles, much to convince the judgement. It would be difficult to frame a conclusive argument against it, and easy to make a specious showing in its favor. Time has, however, proved a logician stronger than human intellect, and, tried by this test, the New York Free-Banking Law has proved a failure—almost a bubble. It has encouraged speculation to an extraordinary degree, and proved extremely feeble in resisting the consequences. Where gold and silver are the basis of banking, it happens that under a revulsion, this basis inevitably increases in value; but where State Stocks form the basis, it is found that these, quite as much as the credit of the banks themselves, were subject to all the fluctuations of the money market, and that in moments of revolution they were absolutely worthless for the redemption of circulation.

But the Western States have gone far beyond the New York limit. They have allowed all sorts of State Stocks to be accepted as a security for the circulation, and some of them, we believe, have adopted Railroad Bonds and other such securities. The result has been a general crash in the Banking system of the North-West during the recent monetary crisis. And this catastrophe has been especially disastrous in Indiana, where nearly every bank suspended, and the public were made to suffer a loss of not less than twenty-five per cent, on the entire circulating medium of the State.

It is in the face of this bitter experience that the Legislature have adopted a general law, releasing banks in effect from all restraint, and apparently intended to create the greatest possible amount of paper circulation with the least possible security for its redemption. The banks are allowed to issue notes to three times the amount of the capital paid in, and to three times the amount of their deposits. And this is only the beginning. The banks are not restricted to deposites of money, but may receive any valuable articles of small bulk, and issue notes thereon; and as there is no legal definition of the kind of articles or the proportion of value to bulk, and no tribunal, other than the parties, appointed to settle the terms of these deposits—the result must be that the banks will be converted into mere pawnbrokers' shops. There can be but one improvement, downward, to this scheme, and that, we have no doubt, will be adopted in practice—which is to pay up the capital of the banks with the promissory notes of the stockholders. With this improvement, the Indiana banking law will prove the most complete and perfect system of swindling ever yet devised by human wisdom.—*Chas. Mer.*

A DROLL MISTAKE.—Pittsburg is illuminated weekly by the appearence of two papers of peculiar brilliancy and power, which are antipodes in sentiment, though both published by the same printing office, and they are known to the world as "The Chronicle" and "The Young American," which is the Know Nothing organ, while the Chronicle is published with the approbation of the Catholic Bishop. What language can describe the astonishment and consternation of the readers of both papers, when, on Wednesday last, the leading article in each sheet was discovered to be a bitter attack upon itself? The foreman of the printing office had managed to make an "exchange" of "matter" and, at the same time, to perpetrate an awfully splendid joke.

A Mr. Angus McDonald advertises in the New York papers that he is prepared to forward men to Nova Scotia who are desirous of serving in the British army. They are promised $80 bounty money and $8 per month, wages. A recruiting office opened in Chatham street did a fine business, and quite a rally took place.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. The number of religious sects in the United States is twenty, without counting the Chinese Buddhists in California, or sundry minor Christian denominations. The whole number of edifices is about thirty-six thousand, capable of accommodating fourteen millions of people. The total value of the church property held by these twenty denominations is nearly $90,000,000 in exact numbers $86,416,630. The average value of each church and its appurtenances, is $2,400. These facts, which are derived from official tables for the census, explode another false notion, which is, that there is too much luxury and wealth in American churches.

The most numerous sect in the United States is the Methodist, the second the Baptist, and the third the Presbyterian. The first has church accommodations for over four millions of worshippers: in other words, the Methodists have houses of worship for one-sixth of the entire population. The Baptists have accommodations for more than three millions, and the Presbyterians for more than two. The fourth sect, in the extent of its accommodations, is the Congregational; the fifth, the Episcopalian; and the sixth, the Roman Catholic. The number of churches belonging to the three leading denominations does not follow this proportion however. The Methodists, for example, while they can accommodate but twice as many worshipers as the Presbyterians, have three times as many churches. The Roman Catholics, though sixth on the list as regards accommodations, stand seventh in the number of their churches. Of the principal sects, that which has the smallest edifices for worship is the Methodist, and those which have the largest are the Unitarians and Dutch Reformed. The smallest denomination is the Swedenborgian, and the next Mennonite. There are no less than fifty-two Tunker churches, and thirty-five thousand worshippers. The Friends, so numerous in this city, have accommodations for about three hundred thousand, or but little more than one-hundreth of the entire population of the United States.

The richest denomination is the Methodist, which is rated at $14,635,636. The next is the Presbyterian, which is rated at $14,369,889. The Episcopal, which, in number of churches, stands fifth, ranks third for its church property, being estimated at $11,251,970. The fourth is the Baptist, $10,931,-382; the fifth, the Roman Catholic, $8,973,838; and the sixth, the Congregational, $7,973,962. Of these various sects, the two which sympathize the most in doctrine, are the Congregationalists and Presbyterians—both adhering to the Westminister Catechism, and differing only in their form of government, the one being republican, the other democratic. Together, these two sects have over six thousand churches, can seat nearly three million of worshippers, and hold church property to the value of more than $22,000,000.

The sect whose average value of property ranks highest is the Unitarian. Next comes the Dutch Reformed, and next the Jewish. The Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians, follow in the order named. Of the leading denominations, the Methodists stand the highest on the list, and the Baptists next, while the Presbyterians and Congregationalists hold a middle place.

Philadelphia Ledger.

BARNUM IN THE FIELD AGAIN.—THE BABY SHOW FOR 1855.—Barnum having retired from the literary field, in which he appears to have won some coppers, a great many kicks, and but few laurels, has gone back to his legitimate business as showman. He announces that the Baby Fair, to which anxious mothers have looked forward for some time, is to come off on the 5th of June, and the three following days. For the proper inauguration of this singular event, the Museum will of course be used; and its capacious halls will be open to the public; but suitable retiring rooms will be reserved for one hundred babies and their attendants, with all the necessary cradles, linen, bottles, &c., &c. The committee of judges who have consented to serve on the occasion will consist of—

Mrs. W. Leland, Metropolitan Hotel.
Mrs. W. H. Burroughs, Irving House.
Mrs. E. F. Ellett, 145, East 13th street.
Mrs. R. T. Trall, 15 Laight street.
Mrs. L. N. Fowler, 308 Broadway.
Mrs. H. Williamson, 160 Barrow street.
Mrs. J. N. Genin, 214 Broadway.

The following is a list of the premiums to be awarded for the finest specimens of Young America that may be exhibited:

The finest baby under 5 years of age,	$100
Premiums under one Year.	
The finest baby under 1 year,	$50
Second finest do do	15
Third finest do do	10
Premiums from one to three Years.	
The finest baby of from 1 to 3 years,	$50
Second finest do do	15
Third finest do do	10
Premiums from three to five Years.	
The finest baby of from 3 to 5 years	$50
Second finest do do	15
Third finest do do	10
Premiums for Twins.	
The finest twins of any age under 5	$50
Second finest do do	15
Third finest do do	10
Premiums for Triplets.	
The finest triplet (or 3 at a birth) any age	$70
Second finest do do do do	25
Third finest do do do do	20
Premiums for Quarterns.	
The finest quartern (or 4 at a birth) any age,	$250
Second finest do do do	150
Premiums for fattest Child.	
The fattest child under 16 years of age,	$50
Second fattest do do do	25

Diplomas will also be awarded at discretion.

It is more than nine months since Mr. Barnum announced this show, and if the exhibition is not worthy of the country and the occasion, it will certainly not be his fault.

SEWARD'S ELECTION. The following is an extract from a letter of a Washington correspondent of the Richmond Examiner:

I regard the re-election of Seward as a far more serious affair than that of an ordinary Federal Senator. It proves his power in his own State, and the strength of that Fusion party in the North of which he is the embodiment and the head and front. There is no longer a doubt that he will be the candidate of the Fusionists in the next Presidential election. He is the acknowledged leader of a conglomeration of political elements and isms that is already strong enough to carry every State but Illinois (and probably that too) north of Mason and Dixon's line.

I fear his election to the Senate settles the question of his election to the Presidency. No doubt the Democratic party will nominate a Southern man. Seward will be the candidate of the Northern Fusionists; and the contest will be between a Northern candidate, sure to receive the vote of every Northern State, and the Southern candidate equally sure to receive every Southern vote. In such a contest, the South of course must be outvoted; and Seward must be elected President of the Union and Executor of laws, organic and legislative, which he holds to be legitimate means of exterminating slavery. In that too probable, but most deplorable event, the South will be obliged to hoist the flag of secession, and to march out of a camp in which she could remain neither with honor nor safety.

I do not believe, for one, that she ought to remain in a confederacy presided over by William H. Seward; and I fear the hour is rapidly approaching when Virginia will have to take up the words of her immortal son, uttered in an earlier but not a more solemn political crisis, and proclaim to her people and her sisters of the South—"we must fight." No one can mistake the temper of the Northern people at this time. The Fusionists are triumphant and exultant everywhere—and the whole North looks upon the nomination of Seward for the Presidency as only a little more certain than his election to that office. There is but one hope of defeating him and his Fusionists. It is in preserving intact the organization of the Democratic party in the States and in the Union. The Know Nothing movement is the most dangerous agency that has been brought to bear against that organization, and ought to be checked and defeated, promptly and effectually, everywhere at the South.

Land warrants are in good demand in New York, and worth $160 to $165—parts in proportion.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 15, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Supplies" will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required, or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent. above proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝ inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾ inch think; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 ¼ inch in width, and 1 16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 ¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, acording to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1 ¼ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝-inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1 ⅛ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¾ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.	
Flour	1,200 bbls.	per bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals.	per gal.
Sugar	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Tea	20,000 lbs.	per lb.
Coffee	10,000 lbs.	per lb.
Rice	200,000 lbs.	per lb.
Molasses	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Beans	6,000 bush.	per bush.
Vinegar	20,000 gals.	per gal.
Dried apples	50,000 lbs.	per lb.
Pickles	130,000 lbs.	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison, will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particular directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing said supplies for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged to the defaulting bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors, and

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that co-partners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt."

Approved 27th March, 1854.
March 1st, 1854. —lawiw.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1855.

Wonders never Cease—Old Things pass away and all Things become New.

ALEXANDER CREECH HAS JUST RETURNED from the Northern Cities, and has bought the largest and most complete stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his friends and customers.

FOR LADIES.

200 pieces of Calico from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard,
50 " Gingham 12½ to 35 "
150 " Muslins and Lawns from 6¼ to 40 do.,
25 " Fig'd Jackonette, from 20 to 50 do.,
40 " Plain and Dotted Swiss Muslin, from 20 to 75 cents per yard.
40 pieces Jackonette and checked Muslin, from 12½ to 75 cents per yard.
Berage DeLaine and Challe, from 25 to 50.
Plain Berages and Silk Tissues, from 35 to 75.
Rich Fig'd Berages and Tissues, from 40 to $1 00.
Black and Fancy Plaid Silks, from 65 to $2 per yard,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10c to $5,
Embroidered Collars and Undersleeves,
Hosiery, Grass and Cactus Skirts,
Black and Fancy Mantilas, from 8 to $15.
400 Straw and Leghorn and Blond Lace Bonnets from 50c

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Sam'l. D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 4, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, S. W. Ramsay, William H. Thomas, Thomas M. James, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. L. Childs, and Dr. William Irwin. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammitt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, E. Austin, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

VIRGINIA.

The intelligence from the campaign in Virginia is cheering. Mr. Wise continues to address the people with great eloquence and unflagging energy, and the Democratic papers of the State are sustaining him and the cause with a spirit and ability never surpassed even in the Old Dominion. The Know-Nothing candidates are thus far dumb; and it is believed they will not dare meet Mr. Wise before the people, in the face of the sun and in the eye of light. This was to have been expected. It is natural that those who plot and plan in the dark should shrink from public discussion and from the scrutiny of an honest people.

The last Enquirer states that the re-action among those Democrats who have been seduced into the Know Nothing lodges, has begun. Eighty members have withdrawn from the lodge at Harper's Ferry, and openly expressed their determination to vote for the entire Democratic ticket. Seventy-five more members stated they would withdraw at the next meeting. "It is the same," adds the Enquirer, "all over the State. Know Nothingism is staggering to its fall, and woe be to him who is caught under its ruins. The delusion is past, and sober reason begins to re-assert its supremacy. The history of Jonah's gourd, will be the history of Know-Nothingism. It sprung up in a night; it will wither and disappear in a day. It is the devil's work, and will leave behind a mighty smell of sulphur. Miserable the man to whom in after years the infamy of Know-Nothingism will attach. Time will not obliterate the stain."

The election takes place on the fourth Thursday, we believe, in May. We adhere to the opinion, expressed immediately after Mr. Wise's nomination, that the Democracy will triumph.

THE NEW PARTY HACKS.

It is said that Mr. Patton, the Know Nothing candidate for Attorney General in Virginia, was anti-Van Buren in 1832, and for Van Buren in 1836; Rives Conservative in 1837–'39; Whig in 1840; State-rights Republican from 1841 to 1844; Democrat from 1844 to 1848; Know Nothing in 1855. In 1848, when Mr. Patton was picturing the rise, progress, and decay of the Native American party he described it as a *"hell-born and hell-bound party."*

Mr. Beale, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a disappointed office-seeker, having "hung round" and importuned at Washington for some time, in vain, for a place.

These gentlemen are the candidates of a party which set out by declaring, as one of its fixed and leading rules, that all old party hacks should be excluded from its countenance and support! The truth is, this new concern of Know Nothingism is an ark of refuge—a sort of common sewer for depraved, disappointed, and broken down party hacks generally.

DEATH OF THE CZAR CONFIRMED.

By the arrival of the Atlantic, seven days later from Europe, the death of the emperor of Russia is confirmed. He expired on the 2d of March, his disease being atrophy of the lungs. It is said that a few days before his death he succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

Alexander has succeeded peaceably and quietly to the throne. He has issued a manifesto, in which he says he will endeavor to maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and will aim incessantly to accomplish the wishes and views of his predecessors. He hopes the zeal and energy of his subjects will be exercised to assist him therein.

The news of the emperor's death was received in England with great demonstrations of joy. At several theatres, the managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which was received with the most tumultuous and long-continued cheering! This looks as if the English people were tired of the war. It was not the expression of satisfaction at the death of a mere man, their great enemy, but the evidence of a hope that a change of administration in Russia might open the way to an honorable peace.

HON. T. H. BAYLY.—We observe that this gentleman is a candidate for re-election to Congress from his District, Virginia. He says he is a State Rights' Republican, and refers to his political record for the last eighteen years. He is silent in his card about the Know-Nothing movement. It is neither our business nor wish to thrust advice upon him; but if he should hesitate in his course in relation to that organization, defeat will overtake him. He is a Democrat, and the Know Nothings will therefore give him no quarter. All experience in the Northern and Northwestern States has shown that the only course to be pursued towards that organization is that of stern, straightforward, uncompromising opposition.

DEATH OF W. H. LYON, ESQ.—We have learned, with much regret, of the death of W. H. Lyon, Esq., one of the Commoners from Granville. He expired one day last week, at his residence in that county, of pneumonia. He was an honest, worthy, and most popular man. His loss is seriously felt by the people of the County, and deeply deplored by many attached friends.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—This distinguished patriot has recently been on a visit to his relatives and friends in Rockingham, in this State. On his return he stopped in Richmond, and on Tuesday night he addressed a very large audience in the African Church.

MR. CLINGMAN IN THE FIELD.

We are gratified to learn, as we do from the last Asheville News, that Mr. Clingman has declared himself a candidate for re-election in the Mountain District. He opened the campaign at Franklin, Macon, on Tuesday of Superior Court; and his Speech, as we learn, produced a marked effect upon the large assemblage present. We heartily concur with the Asheville News, which says:

"It will be seen, from a highly interesting letter in to-day's paper, from Franklin, that Mr. Clingman has declared himself a candidate for re-election. We are sincerely rejoiced at this—not because the office can confer any honor upon Mr. Clingman, for his reputation is not bounded by District or State lines, but extends to the whole continent. We are gratified that the South is to have the benefit of his talents, his influence and his firmness in the next Congress, in beating back the tide of fanaticism and corruption which Know Nothingism and Abolition combined will pour into that body. Such men as Mr. Clingman—men of nerve, before whom the hordes of fanaticism quake and tremble, will constitute the only hope of the South in that God-forsaken assemblage. Let the people of the South look to this matter in time, and see that none but men tried and true—men who have stood fire—are sent to the next Congress. An error here may be fatal.

We have no doubt of Mr. Clingman's election. The people of this District are too well acquainted with the nature of the crisis ahead to dispense with the services of one who has acquitted himself so well; and who has so gallantly beaten back the foes of the South on many well contested fields."

We give below the letter from Franklin, Macon, to which the News refers:

[Correspondence of the News.]

FRANKLIN, N. C., March 15, 1855.

Editor of Asheville News:

This is the week of Superior Court here, and besides Judge, lawyers and suitors, it has brought us some other things of interest, more particularly in the political line. On Tuesday, the Hon. T. L. Clingman, who had just arrived from Washington, announced himself a candidate for re-election.

Proclamation having been made by the Sheriff, in a few minutes the Court House was crowded until it would hold no more.—Interest and expectation sate on every face, and a death like silence pervaded the assemblage, while "the MAN" stepped forward, and commenced his address, by recapitulating briefly some of the leading events of the last Congress, and giving his views of the present prospect of the political field.

He thought, judging from many indications, particularly the alarming strength of the anti-Nebraska movements, and the abolition representation which every election in the Northern States was sending to Congress, pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Act and of the Fugitive Slave law, that the exciting topic before the next Congress will be the repeal of those measures. But he does not despond as to the result; being confident, first, in the conservative disposition of the Senate, and secondly, in the ability of the South to repel the attack even in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the majority of some ten to twenty we are likely to have against us, if we only send to Congress men of the right sort. We had beaten the abolitionists there, in the face of a Northern majority before, and with men of the proper spirit and firmness to represent us, can do so again. All depends on what kind of stuff the representatives we shall send are made of. The speaker doubtless felt the proud consciousness of knowing, that his hearers *felt*, what *he* would not say,—that never a truer or firmer or more dauntless Southern man, had been sent by a Southern people to assert Southern rights on the floor of Congress, than himself.

In connection with the elements which were to enter into the ensuing election of representatives in Congress, the Honorable orator touched upon a subject, now much agitating the public mind—the mysterious question of *"Know Nothingism."* His opinions on this topic seemed to be looked to with more eagerness, by the assembly, than any other part of his speech. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to the policy of supporting such an organization.

His remarks on this portion of his subject were in his happiest manner. There was no bitterness, no denunciation, no heated appeal to passion or prejudice; but his array of facts and reasons fell with terrible and crushing force.

He was opposed, in the first place, to *secrecy* in *religious* or *political* organizations. In saying this he premised that he meant to make no fling at useful or charitable secret associations, such as Masons, Sons of Temperance, &c. Though not a member of any of these, he had nothing to say against *them*.—But he *did* protest against secret, irresponsible *political* or *religious* societies, and especially when religion and politics—Church and State were attempted to be *combined*.

If the Know Nothings, as they profess, make it one of the cardinal doctrines of their creed to put down Roman Catholicism and promote the supremacy of the Protestant religion, he did not think *this* the best way of effecting the object. He found from his reading of the Scriptures, that our Savior and the Apostles preached openly in the synagogues, in the light of day, *and never denied the Church they belonged to;* and he was too firmly convinced of the truth and strength of the Protestant religion, to think it needed the aid of midnight caucusses, held under the auspices of a band of reckless, desperate political adventurers, to support it. He believed in the wisdom of Him, who spake as never man spake, and who commanded his disciples that they should not hide their light under a bushel.

Nor did he believe in secret political societies. In France or Russia, where a man dare not assert his opinion except at the peril of his life, such secret organizations might be necessary. But in a free country, where all can speak without fear, he did not think this the proper method for freemen to assert the principles of freedom; and he believed the cause of truth was always best promoted by open discussion, in open day, *before the people.*

But the most startling question connected with this subject, (Mr. Clingman proceeded to say,) in his opinion, to us as Southern men, was the *results* of Know Nothingism, in all the States where it has gained the ascendency. It was a fact, undenied—standing out in bold, palpable, startling relief,—that, in every State where this organization has elected a majority in the legislature, the most marked act of that legislature has been the immediate election of noted and rabid abolitionists to office. Especially, every United States Senator, elected by such legislatures, have been rank abolitionists—men pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Act and of the Fugitive Slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In view of this alone, he thought Southern men who were disposed to join the organization, might well look to who would be their allies. He was aware that some of his friends, Southern Rights men, under an honest, but he believed hastily considered sense of right, had learned to favor this movement; but he believed when they came, in serious earnest to look into the matter, appeals to religious prejudice would not conceal from them the cloven foot, and they would conclude that such men were not the allies with whom *they* could act.

Of the effect of the speech of Mr Clingman here, there can be no doubt. Many who on a superficial examination were inclined to favor the secret order, on hearing this exposition from one whose position has given him such means of detecting the corrupt motives of the movement,—one whose previous course has given them such just reasons to trust him, and, whatever else his enemies may allege of him, no one has ever doubted as a firm and true Southern Rights man—have reconsidered the matter, and refuse to sell their consciences to a secret and irresponsible associations, whether ruled by Southern political gamblers or Northern fanatics. Any one who mingles with the crowd in the streets, cannot be long in coming to one conclusion—that Know Nothingism has received a death blow in this county. A citizen of this place, a man of mark, and noted sympathizer (no one knows who is a *member*) of the Know Nothing order, asserted in my presence, on the afternoon of the speaking, that by the first of June, Know Nothingism will be dead in Macon county! People here have begun fully to appreciate the fact, palpable to all eyes, which stalks the streets at noon day, and cries aloud around the doors of every court—where the *older members of the Bar do congregate*, that this wretched and unprincipled movement is gotten up and promoted by every engine of hypocrisy, pettifogging and humbug, by a set of men who have become justly odious by their federal, consolidationists and anti-republican principles, and who have seized on this as the last hope, in order by means of trickery and wire working in a *secret order*, to gain the power which they could never hope to attain by *merit* and *before the people.* These men who *deny their order*, yet defend it with jest and gibe and sneer, which cover, not even with the veil of decency, the inveterate corruption of their hearts, who laugh in their sleeves at the public they suppose they are deluding, hope great things from this new dodge, but may find themselves mistaken. Well may Mr. Clingman consider them legitimate objects of attack; for it is well understood that the great object they hope to attain in this District, by their organization, is to break down *him*—him whose enlightened and patriotic public course they cannot safely attack, and whom they have vainly tried to break down in every other way.

To-day Col. Thomas spoke, explaining his course in the last session of the legislature, &c. In his remarks, he alluded to a report he had heard that *he* had joined the Know Nothings, and denied that he belonged to an order known by any such name—by which it is presumed he meant a denial altogether of the impeachment. Of one thing there can be no doubt. The Senator has ably and faithfully represented the interests of his constituents, on the important question involving the developement of their section of country, and perhaps few have ever done so much for their section of this or any other State as he has done for his.

The Petersburg Democrat brings to light the following extract from a speech delivered by Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives in 1843, in relation to the real character of the Whig party. It is prophecy fulfilled. We predicted, in this paper, two years ago, that the next name assumed by the Whig leaders would be that of the *American* party. They well know—many of these leaders—how to "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." The extract is as follows:

"Indulge me while I expose a few of the corrupt and iniquitous measures which have ever marked the course of the Federal party, not only to secure their elections, but to secure their favorite measures. It is a fundamental principle of Federalism, that the want of intelligence of the common people makes them unfit for self-government; and they being of the uncommon class, should of right be the governors. Hence it is, that all their means to secure their elections and their favorite measures, are directed to the supposed ignorance and stupidity of the people—that *they know nothing!* I will trace up some of those means from an early period of our government, by which the Federal party may be known under whatever *name* they may have assumed, or may hereafter assume for the sake of political deception; for so long as they shall be known by their *true name*, and their principles are known to correspond with their name, the Democracy must and will triumph.

I begin with the unprincipled practice they have of changing their name. *They have changed their name with the periodical return of every Presidential election:* and this for the purpose of concealing their principles and deceiving the people. Their last name was Whig, and that name they kept as long as it would answer any purpose; but they will never fight another battle, under the banner inscribed Whig, again. Having exhausted the political vocabulary, they will return to the abuse and persecution of the Irish and Germans which characterised the party in the administration of the elder Adams. Nothing is longer to be feared from a change of name. The people contemplate them as they do a stranger, who gives himself a new or different name in every town or village through which he passes. They look upon him as a scape-gallows or horse thief who merits the rope or the penitentiary."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Allied Powers, it is stated, have ordered their armies to press forward with renewed energy.

There had been more fighting in the Crimea. The French had stormed a redoubt. It is said that several hundred were killed, and it was rumored that the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, was wounded in the engagement, and had died.

A large force of Russians threatened Balaklava, and a blockade of the Danube was expected.

PAY YOUR POSTAGE.—Under a law of the late Congress, those who neglect to pay postage on letters, after the last day of the present month, will find their letteas remaining in the offices where mailed. The Postmasters have been directed to post up conspicuously in their offices a list of letters on which the postage may not have been paid, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to within a certain time, such letters will be forwarded to the dead letter office, Washington.

MEETING IN JOHNSTON.—We learn that a meeting of the Democrats of Johnston was held at Smithfield on Tuesday last, to appoint delegates to a District Convention—B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., presiding. Raleigh was recommended as the place and the first Wednesday in May as the time for holding the Convention. No preference for any one as the nominee, was expressed. We expect the proceedings in time for our next issue.

PIOUS HORACE.—Horace Greely, Editor of the New York Tribune, claims to be a member of Rev. E. H. Chapin's Universalist Church, New York, but says he does not partake of the communion "because he believes the use of the vile and poisonous drug sold as wine is detrimental to the cause of total abstinence." Horace is too pious an individual for this planet. He ought to be translated, or transported, we do not exactly know which—time must determine.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS.—The Atlantic brings news of a slight advance in cotton; but breadstuffs of all kinds had declined.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ABOLITION TRIUMPH. The Statesman, the organ of the abolitionists of New-Hampshire, tells the Southern people, as follows, what Know Nothingism has done for them in that State:

"The anti-Nebraska forces have secured a very large majority in the house of representatives, a majority in the senate, and probably three of the five councillors. The indications are that Messrs. Pike, Tappan, and Cragin are all elected to Congress—three good and true men—who will be found immovable as the Granite Hills in their adherence to the views now entertained upon the slavery extension question by a vast majority of the people of New Hampshire. The result of the election is more than a victory—it is a perfect rout of the democrats, and has placed the State in the complete control of the anti-Nebraska party."

PLAGIARISM.—The Rev. W. H. Goodwin, know-nothing Senator from the Oneida district, delivered an oration on the last anniversary of Washington's birth-day, which was extensively copied and commented on by the know-nothing press. The Rochester *Union* has made a discovery that a large portion of the production is stolen verbatim from Thomas Paine's eulogy on Washington, delivered at Newburyport, A. D. 1800. The Arch-Infidel, as Paine is called, is rather a singular source from which a Christian divine should draw his inspiration. The discovery places the reverend gentleman in rather an unpleasant attitude before the public.

Buffalo Republic.

REMARKS BY JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The abolitionists are in the habit of invalidating the influence of Judge Douglas, by imputing to him mercenary motives, such as being influenced in his course by the possession of a large plantation of negroes. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate made the same insinuation which drew from Judge D. the following eloquent and affecting remarks:

"Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Wade] has invaded the circle of my private relations in search of materials for the impeachment of my official conduct. He has alluded to certain southern interests which he insinuates that I possess, and remarked, that where the treasure is there the heart is also. So long as the statement, that I was one of the largest slave-holders in America was confined to the Abolition newspaper and stump orators, I treated it with silent contempt. I would gladly do so on this occasion, were it not for the fact that the reference is made in my presence by a Senator for the purpose of imputing to me a mercenary motive for my official conduct.

Under these circumstances, silence on my part in regard to the fact, might be construed into a confession of guilt in reference to the impeachment of motive. I therefore say to the Senator, that his insinuation is false, if he has ever searched the records or has any reliable information on the subject. I am not the owner of a slave and never have been, nor have I received, and appropriated to my own use, one dollar carned by slave labor. It is true that I once had tendered to me under circumstances grateful to my feelings, a plantation with a large number of slaves upon it, which I declined to accept, not because I had any sympathy with Abolitionists or the Abolition movement; but for the reason that, being a northern man by birth, by education and residence, and intending always to remain such, it was impossible for me to know, understand, and provide for the wants, comforts, and happiness of those people.

I refused to accept them, because I was unwilling to assume responsibilities, which I was incapable of fulfilling. This fact is referred to in the will of my father-in-law, as a reason for leaving the plantation and slaves to his only daughter, who became the mother of my infant children, as her separate exclusive estate, with the request that if she departed this life without surviving children, the slaves should be emancipated and sent to Liberia at the expense of her estate: but in the event she should leave surviving children, the slaves should descend to them, under the belief, expressed in the will, that they would be happier, and better off with the descendants of the family with whom they had been born and raised, than in a distant land, where they might find no friend to care for them. This brief statement, relating to private and domestic affairs, which ought to be permitted to remain private and sacred, has been extorted and wrung from me with extreme reluctance, even in vindication of the purity of my motives, in the performance of a high public trust. As the truth compelled me to negative the insinuation so offensively made by the Senator from Ohio, God forbid that I should be understood by any one as being willing to cast from me any responsibility that now does, or ever has attached to any member of my family. So long as life shall last—and I shall cherish with religious veneration, the memory and virtues of the sainted mother of my children—so long as my heart shall be filled with parental solicitude for the happiness of those motherless infants—I implore my enemies who so ruthlessly invade the domestic sanctuary, to do me the favor to believe that I have no aspiration, to be considered purer or better than she, who was, or they, who are slaveholders. Sir, whenever my assailants shall refuse to accept a like amount of this species of property tendered to them under similar circumstances, and shall perform a domestic trust with equal fidelity and disinterestedness, it will be time enough for them to impute mercenary motives to me in the performance of my official duties.

SHARP FINANCIERING.—In the times of 1835, there dwelt in the pleasant town of T., a smooth oily-mannered gentleman, who diversified a commonplace pursuit by some exciting episodes of finance—dealing occasionally in exchange, buying and selling uncurrent money, &c. We will suppose this gentleman's name to be Thompson. It happened that a Mr. Ripley, of North Carolina, was in T., having some $1200 in North Carolina money, and desiring to return to the old North State with his friends; not wishing to encounter the risk of robbery through the Creek country, in which there were rumors of hostilities between the whites and the Indians, he bethought him of buying exchange on Raleigh, as the safest mode of transmitting his money. On inquiry he was referred to Mr. Thompson as the only person dealing in exchange in that place. He called on Mr. T., and made known his wishes.

With his characteristic politeness, Mr. Thompson agreed to accommodate him with a sight bill on his correspondent in Raleigh, charging him the moderate premium of 5 per cent for it. Mr. Thompson retired into his counting-room, and in a few minutes returned with the bill and a letter, which he delivered to Mr. Ripley, at the same time receiving the money from that gentleman, plus the exchange. As the interlocutors exchanging valedictory compliments, it occurred to Mr. Thompson that it would be a favor to him, if Mr. Ripley would be so kind as to convey to Mr. T.'s correspondent a package he was desirous of sending, which request Mr. Ripley assured Mr. T. it would afford him great pleasure to comply with. Mr. Thompson then handed Mr. Ripley a package, strongly enveloped and sealed, addressed to the Raleigh banker, after which the gentleman parted with many polite expressions of regard and civility.

Arriving without any accident or hindrance at Raleigh, Mr. Ripley's first care was to call on the Banker and present his documents. He found him at his office, presented the bill and letter to him, and requested payment for the former. That said the Banker, will depend a great deal upon the contents of the package. Opening which, Mr. Ripley found the identical bills minus the premium he had paid Mr. T. for his bill; and which the Banker paid over to that gentleman, who was not a little surprised to find that the expert Mr. Thompson had charged him five per cent for carrying his own money to Raleigh, to avoid the risk and trouble of which he had bought the exchange.

T. used to remark that was the safest operation, all around, he ever knew. He had got his exchange—the buyer had got his bill and the money too—and the drawer was full protected! There was profit, without outlay or risk.—*Flush Times.*

HON. BURTON CRAIGE.—We hoist to-day at our mast head, the name of the Hon. Burton Craige, our late able and talented representative in Congress, as a candidate for re-election to the post which he has lately filled with so much honor to himself, his District and State.

The approaching campaign will, in our opinion, not only be different from any that have preceded it, but will also be one of the most animated, and we should not be surprised if it is the most bitter contest, that has ever been known in this District. There will be at least three candidates in the field. The Whigs (that portion of them who have not connected themselves with this midnight association) will, no doubt, have a man in the field. Then this dark and mysterious order, whose power (where they have any) is felt and not seen, will have a second candidate, and the Democrats who have triumphed in so many hard fought battles, will have a third. Under this aspect of affairs, it behooves the Democracy to select some man, firm, tried and true, to carry their banner. The honesty, independence of character, devotion to liberal principles, the confidence reposed in him by the good men of all parties, and his sound, practical good sense and patriotism, all point out Hon. Burton Craige as the man for the times. When this District was acknowledged to be unmistakeably Whig—when Democratic principles were smothered up to burn more brightly hereafter, it was then he was induced by the entreaties of his many friends, to take the field and make one effort to redeem this District from the thraldom of Whiggery. He did so, and the result every one knows. He has borne our banner through storm as well as through calm, with honor to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his many constituents; and in him are found more elements of success, than are to be found in any man in the District. We hope our friends will rally around him as their standard bearer, and leave no stone unturned to secure his election. *Pee Dee Star.*

TIGHT IN PRAYER.—Mr. George W Curtis, in a lecture at New York, spoke of those pious people who clasped their hands so tight in prayer that they could not get them open when the contribution box came round.

STILL ANOTHER SPANISH INSULT.—A private letter has been shown to us from a gentleman of the highest respectability at Havana, dated the 15th instant, confirming the telegraphic statement via New Orleans of the arrest at Sagua La Grande of Mr. Thompson, the vice-consul of the United States at that port. The letter states that "Mr. Thompson is one of the most respectable merchants of this island, and the leading one at Sagua La Grande—the acting consular agent. The arms of the United States had been put up at the office by his predecessor, and no complaint ever made of their exhibition until the time of his arrest. The forcing them down from their position in the rude manner in which it was done is a great indignity! His sudden arrest, and the forcing him to leave his extended business in two hours was a very great outrage." It is added that Mr. Thompson was a prisoner in Havana.

We forbear comment upon this latest case of personal wrong and indignity by the Spanish functionaries in Cuba until we receive the authentic details. Occurring upon the heels of the El Dorado insult, and involving a gross indignity to our national honor in tearing down our national arms and arresting and imprisoning an American citizen, it shows how critical are our relations with the Spanish government. We need not add that the subject will receive prompt attention from our government. In the mean time, we may expect to see in the Intelligencer an early excuse or justification of the Spanish authorities.

Wash. Union.

The Dublin Nation contains a horrible picture of the condition of Ireland, from the pen of Mr. Duffy. He says—

"No words printed in the newspapers or elsewhere will give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the west and south. The famine and the landlords have actually created a *new race* in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahoos of Swift—creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Grey-haired old men, whose idiot faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simious and semi-human; and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of a coin on the pavement, swarmed in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shrieking for their prey, like some monstrous unclean animals. In Wesport, the sight of a priest on the street gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming around him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hair; girls with faces gray and shrivelled, the grave stamped upon them in a decree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet effaced; and among these terrible realities, imposture shaking in pretended fits, to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen them accursed sights, and they have burned into my memory forever. Away from the town, other scenes of unimaginable horror disclose themselves. The traveller meets groups, and even troops, of wild, idle, lunatic-looking paupers wandering over the country, each with some tale of extermination to tell. If he penetrate into a cabin, and can distinguish objects among filth and darkness, of which an ordinary pig-sty affords but a faint image, he will probably discover from a dozen to twenty inmates in the hut—the ejected cottiers—clustering together, and breeding a pestilence. What kind of creatures men and women become, living in this dung-heap, what kind of children are reared here to grow up into a generation, I have no words to paint."

ROANOKE VALLEY RAILROAD.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in Clarksville on Wednesday, the 21st instant. There was a full attendance, and the city of Norfolk, which owns 700 shares (70,000) of stock, was ably represented by Wm. D. Roberts, jr., and William Dey, Esqs. her proxies. The road has been completed to the flourishing town of Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, Va., when the Dan and Stanton rivers at their confluence form the Roanoke river. After going 42 miles from Weldon, N. C. passengers go 22 miles on the Valley Railroad to Clarksville, arriving at about 6 o'clock, after being delayed three hours at Weldon.

James Williamson, Esq., was re-elected President, and Messrs. Wm. D. Roberts, Jr., G. F. Anderson and S. H. Harris were elected Directors by the stockholders. Three directors have to be appointed by the Board of Public Works. E. A. Williams was re-elected Treasurer by the directors.

The Clarksville road owes $25,000. By an arrangement with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad the locomotive and cars of the latter are to run on the former from Clarksville, for the present. We are glad to hear that the next meeting of the stockholders will be held in Norfolk this fall, a resolution to that effect having been adopted on Wednesday.

Norfolk Beacon.

A DESIRABLE PROVISION.—The Guardian Angel in Paris is a man whose duty it is to visit the drinking shops, and the moment a man get tipsy to take him under his protection, to accompany him home and put him to bed. The individuals practising this profession are picked men, who never drink themselves, who have the neccessary moral authority to force obedience from the drunken creature they are conveying home, who can defend him against attack, and more than all, who can prevent him from drinking at the shops they pass on their way. The price for this service is ten sous; and there is not an instance on record of an individual thus protected home and put to bed, having failed to discharge this debt of honor. It is a rule at the drinking shops that when a man cannot stand he must be taken off, and the Angel is straightway called. The Angels are kindly treated by the shop-keeper, whose interest is to see that no one of his customers come to harm. They receive the odds and ends of the dinner, and are recommended to the neighbor when a reliable man for some confidential errand is wanted. Their honesty is proverbial, and a Bacchanalian with a hundred francs in his pocket, who is confided to their charge, is morally sure of finding his hundred francs where he left them when he wakes the next morning. To those acquainted with the character of the native Parisians, it is unnecessary to observe that the Guardian Angel relies for custom principally on the English and other foreigners, who have not learned to use wine without abusing it.

"THE NATIVE AMERICAN."—We have received the second number of the above paper, published at Goldsborough, by Messrs. Powell & Cooke, James W. Powell, Editor. It belongs to the Know Nothing order in politics, and seems to be more distinguished by energy of expression than purity of language or courtesy of tone. There is no accounting for tastes, else we might be inclined to think that a less denunciatory tone towards the democratic party would quite as well become a writer who has, within a few weeks past, held an office from a Democratic Legislature, to which office we presume he was elected as a Democrat, although we have never taken the trouble to enquire. If it were worth while we would venture to hint that sound and fury are not necessarily sense, nor abuse argument. There were great men before Agamemnon, and patriots before the Know-Nothings; nay more, there have been patriots of foreign birth as far back as the days of Hamilton, and Morris, and Gallatin, and there will be again in the future.

Wil. Jour.

SENATOR WILSON ON SLAVERY.—Gen. Wilson, the new U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, everybody thought, did modify his abolition views, a few months ago, after his arrival at Washington, but this seems to have been a mistake, or else the General has repented, for, on Friday evening, in the course of a lecture, in Boston, he said:

"If there is any one here (said the lecturer, with emphasis) who believes that I am capable of modifying my sentiments and opinions, cherished by me for twenty years—either at home or abroad, either in public or in private, before friends or in the face of enemies—I commission him here and now to proclaim it—send it abroad on the wings of the wind, that I am committed, fully committed, committed to the fullest extent, in favor of immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, wherever it exists under the authority of the constitution of the United States."

HARD TIMES AND NEWSPAPERS.—The weekly papers all over the country, and some of the dailies, are reducing their size, owing to the high price of paper. It becomes all good citizens in these hard times to pay for their papers promptly.

The Bald will win—One thousand on him!!

The old Bald-horse has won the field in Poetry sublime,
No other steed can run with him, when it comes to gaiter'd (horse;
The brisk gray mare, does run no where,
But away far down in the distance;
The Bald-horse travels, and mud unravels,
To spur him on, and to lure him on,
Needs naught but "gaiter'd foot" assistance.

GLASS-WORKER.

[*From the Wilmington Herald.*]

"'TIS HOW SHE LIFTS HER GAITER."

Behold a woman lovely—with form and features fair,
'Tis a picture so delightful—'tis not easy to compare
Her grace and her charms, lest we should underrate her—
But one thing interests me most—*'tis how she lifts her gaiter!*

A sylph-like form so moulded—and graceful in her air—
Each feature finely chisel'd—with neatly braided hair—
Man bows—"your humble servant"—as 'tis his very nature,
Yet one thing most I look to—*'tis how she lifts her gaiter!*

A witching mouth with rosy lips, and teeth of pearly white,
Excites one's admiration—and is dear as "life and light,"
A woman that is beautiful—oh! I would like to take her—
Provided, that she pleases me in *how she lifts her gaiter!*

A multitude of charms combined, 'tis difficult resisting,
And Reason says 'tis quite *un*-fair for one to be insisting
Upon perfection in the *less*, while charms are in the *greater*,
Still, I can't yield—but must confess—*'tis how she lifts her gaiter!*

A sweet blue eye—a pretty hand—a Hebe in perfection,
So faultless that the painter's eye must *search* for one object—
Combine the graces given woman by her Creator—
Yet still will I assert the truth—*'tis how she lifts her gaiter!*

OPERA-GLASS.

Wilmington, March, 1855.

AN ENGINEERING INVENTION. The Scientific American notices a new invention which may be used advantageously for transporting cannon and baggage of armies across rivers and ravines. It can also be applied to the saving of lives in a shipwreck, when near the shore. A fixed wire cable is suspended between two points, say the banks of a river, a carriage is made to traverse on this cable, guided by block and teakle, and made to act automically to couple and uncouple, for loading and discharging at any desired point. By shooting a cable over a ship, and fastening it to the ship and the shore, the carriage can be made to run on the cable between the ship and the shore, and to save the lives of those on board the ships. It is called a "suspended purchase."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—Ever since the adjournment of Congress, which took place three weeks ago, the *Daily Globe* has been publishing the arrearage of proceedings; those of the last two days alone amounting to one hundred and eighty-four columns!

The *Daily Globe* will now be suspended until the commencement of the next session, but on and after Wednesday next it will be issued three times a week until all the laws passed during the last session shall have been published in that paper.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and California, have each been unable to elect a U. S. senator this year, and have in effect referred the matter to their successors. The vacancies thus existing were filled in the recent Congress by two Nebraska and two Anti-Nebraska Senators. Besides these, there are two vacancies from New-Hampshire, which will be filled by Anti-Nebraska men, and one in Alabama, which will be filled by a Nebraska man. The new Senate will stand about two to one in favor of the Nebraska law. *Was. Union.*

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. On Monday next, the 2d of April, an election will be held in Connecticut for State officers, members of the assembly, and four members of Congress.

LT. GEO W. CAMPBELL, of the Marine Corps, died on board the U. S. frigate Columbia, at Norfolk, on Saturday. He was one of those down with yellow fever on the arrival of the frigate from the West Indies.

RETURN OF MESSRS. MASON AND BUCHANAN.—Letters received at Washington from friends of our minister in France, Mr. J. Y. Mason, state that he will return to the United States as soon as the restoration of his health shall enable him to do so.

It is probable that by or before the first of August next the mission to Paris and London will both be vacant, and rumor, as usual, points to two members of the present Cabinet as the successors of Messrs. Buchanan and Mason.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March, 26.—The statement of the city banks for the past week present the following totals: Loans $93,050,750; specie $16,502,000; circulation $7,452,295; deposits $76,289,950.

Nomination for Mayor.

PORTLAND, ME., March 25.—A meeting of citizens was held last night, and James T. McCobb nominated for Mayor, in opposition to Neal Dow.

Death of Hon. S. S. Phelps.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 26.—S. S. Phelps, late a U. States Senator from this State, expired at his residence at Middleburg yesterday.

Suicide of a Duelist.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Col. McClung, the duelist, committed suicide at Jackson, Mississippi to-day.

The Gulf Squadron to be Augmented.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Our gulf squadron is to be immediately augumented, and if any Spanish vessel hereafter overhauls or fires into an American vessel she will be promptly chastised.

ATTENTION! "INDEPENDENT GUARDS."

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO ATTEND a meeting at MASONIC HALL, this (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to transact business of importance. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Captain,

S. T. SPARKS, O. S.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—1t.

ATTENTION! "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

YOU ARE COMMANDED TO ATTEND ON UNION (Capitol) SQUARE, on FRIDAY (this) Evening, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for DRILL.

(By order of the Captain,)

CHAS. H. THOMPSON, O. S.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—1t.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 25—

Our Principles are Onward!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Clothing & Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of

The Largest Importing Houses in the Union,

with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

The only Clothing House (Exclusively) *in the City of Raleigh,*

cannot and shall not be undersold; and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to tick, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

Superior French Cassimere Pants!

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our style of

NEW SPRING GOODS.

M'GEE & WILLIAMS,

At their New Store, No. 10, Fayetteville St., Raleigh,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY ASK AN EXAMination of their

Rich and Elegant Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS,

which having been bought for cash, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will make it greatly to their advantage to call and look before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Stock is entirely new and selected from the latest importations.

CONSISTING IN PART OF—

VERY RICH PLAID, STRIPED AND SOLID DRESS SILKS,
Heavy Black Gro De Rhine and Fig'd Silks,
Plaid Foulark and India Silks,
Striped Pecals, Plaid Hernanis,
Solid and Plaid Berages,
Moire, Antique and Plain Challies,
Printed Linen Cambrics,
Grenadines and French Organdies,
Berage, Volante and Jackonet Robes,
Brilliantes, Lawns, Ginghams,
Prints, Challie Delaines, Alpacas,
Crape de Paris and Bombazines,
French and Scotch Embroideries
Honiton, Maltese & English Thread Edging,
Bonnet, Taffeta and Trimming Ribbons,
Jaconet and Swiss Muslin Bands,
Cambric Flouncings,
White Dotted and Fig'd Swiss Muslins,

A large assortment of HOSIERY and GLOVES, of the most approved make; together with a large stock of Staple American and British Goods. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

Raleigh, March 24. 34—

NEW MANTILLAS—McGHEE & WILLIAMS Invite the Ladies to inspect their novelties in Spring and Summer Wrappings, a large and beautiful assortment of which are now received and will be exhibited, commencing from this day.

March 24, 1855. 34—

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, March 1, 1855.

A.	Harriss, Robt Co., 2		
Avery, G H.	Hutchings, Wm J	Perry, Mrs Ann	
Allen, Christopher	Harrison, Richard	Parham, Thompson Philpot, Grandson	
Allen, John S 2	Hill, G		
Atkins, Miss Eliz	Horton, Mrs Lucy J	Partin, Mrs Susan	
Abbott, L W	Harwood, Mrs Ann	Pleasant, N A	
Alford, H H	Harding, R R & D C	Pullen, John W	
B.	Hamill, W P	Pertle, R S	
Banks, G J	Hornaday, Isaiah	Perry, Mrs Nancy	
Buffalo, B B	Hoggin, J A	Palmer, Russell	
Bashford, Thomas	Hines, P G	Pullen, Nancy	
Biggs, H	Halyburton, R	Pullen, Wm	
Brown, J B	Hill, Nelson	Pennington, Chas	
Burrows, Mrs M	Howard, Miss M W	Pond, Thomas R.	
Bingham, L A	2 Holt, Jos C	Rogers, Miss R	
Brankly, Thomas	Hill, Miss Lucy A	Rives, Miss S	
Boon, James	Haughey, Jas	Ray, P P	
Barham, Willie	Hall, Jas	Russell, Miss Nancy	
Brown, Miss M R	**J.**	Reils, C	
Bason, W F 2	Jones, W M	Rander, Jas	
Brooks, E	Jones, Miss Mary C	Rollins, Robt	
Baker, Miss L	Johnson, Jerry	Riddle, Miss Mary	
Barlow, Miss A E	Jackson, W M	Ride, Wm & Co	
Blake, M	Joyner Jas	Rand, Madison	
Baugh, Calvin	Jordon, Miss C 3	**S.**	
Beckwith, J B	Johnson, Wm	Seigle, M	
Brockway, Chas	Jordon, Miss R	Strain, John	
Bradley, Miss R G	Jackson, Gen A E 4	Sturdivant, Robt E	
Baker, S S	Jones, John H	Stedman, Wm C	
Bridgers, Eliz	Jones, Miss Mary	Sturdivant, B	
Brackett, Ed	Jones, Miss C	Sorrell, Matthew	
C.	Johns, Stephen	Scott, E	
Caudler, W G	**K.**	Swift, J M	
Curfman, John F	King, Warren	Stanly, Jacob	
Campbell, Wm	Keeth, Presley	Snow, Jack	
Coxel, Jas F	Keeth, George	Snow, L	
Clayton, L T	Keeth, George E	Selby, J L	
Colclaugh, John	King, John	Smith, Henry	
Cummings, R S	**L.**	Super, P H	
Carter, Jordon	Leguir, Mrs M	Shaub, Miss S	
Clements, A K	Lumley, T J	Shepherd, Geo W	
Chapter, Sect Grand	L'Engle, F F	Stephenson, Geo L	
Cooley Ed	Langdon, W J 3	Sweany, J L	
Cooper, Ed	Lockwood, Miss C	Stone, H	
D.	Lumsden, E	Shaw, Clem E	
Denson, Jane	Lindley, Joshua	Smith, N B	
Dickson, Miss Anna	Lancaster, Jas J	Smith, Robt J	
Devereaux, Wm P	Langston, Eliza	Scretz, Johanes	
Dyer, T A & Co	**M.**	**T.**	
Dodd, Orren L	McCullers, Miss M	Taylor, John	
E.	Mullen, W H	Tabscot, Wm	
Earle, J	McKimmon, J A	Turner & Jones	
Eaton, Campbell	Murphy, Miss A	Toon, Miss P A	
Ellen, Ridley	McCullers, E S	Travillian, Thos	
Ellington, J F	Marriott, R T	Taylor, Miss Sue	
Evans, J D	May, Miss Helen	Tadlock, Wm	
Eastwood, J M	McRay, Miss N C	Taylor, John R	
Evans, Mrs Lucy	McDaniel, Miss S	**V.**	
Earp, Mrs M	Mitchell, Nathanie	Vandergrif, H	
F.	McLean, Susannah	**Y.**	
Frazer, Alexander 2	Mears, Cecelia	Young, S A	
Freeman, Shedrick	Machael, Jno C	Young, Sam D	
Fonert, John D	McCullers, J S 2	**W.**	
Ferrill, J J	Mitchell, Jackson	Wilson, T L	
Furniss, Wm	McGrath, Thomas	Wray, James	
G.	Molett, E	Williams, Miss E	
Gaylord, E S 3	Marsh, Mary Ann 2	Woodard, Wm A	
Gilliam, Robt B	Martin, John	Wait, Capt	
Gooden, Miss M	McCraw, Francis	Wheeler, Miss S	
Gas Co., Pres't of	McConnell, John	White, Mrs Mary	
Gardner, S M	Morgan E	Woolworth, C C 2	
Gordon, F	Mills, Mrs L	Williams, Miss S H	
Gaines, R S	Miller, T J D	Woodward, A J	
Godwin, George L	Miller, Thomas	Womble, John	
Griffin, Miss R	McCafferty, Jno P	Wolf, John	
H.	**N.**	Williams, Miss V A	
Harrod, Miss Delia	Norcott, Miss M	Weaver, Miss E	
Hall, W W	Nixon, Miss Mary	Wiggans, Penny	
Hendon, Isham	**O.**	Wilson, Arthur	
Hatch, H H	Oviatt, W D	Whitaker, S H	
Hodge, George L	Otey, Chloe		
Holt, Gen. Jos S	**P.**		
Harriss, Wm H	Parrish, Boykin &		

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh March 5, 1855. 1067—w3w.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expense to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 43 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points, it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., March 19, 1855. 34—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO., NO. 13, PEARL STREET, RICHMOND, VA., are now receiving direct from Europe and from the Eastern Markets, a large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in part as follows:

Silk Tissues, new designs,
Chaltens and Delains, great variety,
English and French Lawns,
First and Second Mourning do.,
Ginghams in great variety,
Irish Linens and Towelings,
Corded and Plaid Linen drills,
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 Marseilles Quilts,
English and American Prints, new styles,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Summer Coatings and Pants Stuff,
Alpachas and Canton Cloths,

With every article usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods House; all of which will be offered as low as similar goods can be had in any of the Northern Markets.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO.

March 20, 1855. 34—1m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	30,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

WANTED, A GOOD MILCH COW, WITH a young calf. Apply at this office.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

Spring Trade, 1855.

MUIR & BRYAN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 58, SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE, per ships Constantine, Manhattan and Queen of the West, our Spring stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., embracing a large assortment of Flower Cotterkey and Solid Bo Vices, Ellwell's Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Bright Steel Faced Weeding Hoes of a superior quality; Weil, Trace, Fifth and Breast Chains; Knob, Stock and Padlocks; Woostenholms & Rodgers' Pocket Cuffery; Table Cutlery from different manufacturers, in single dozens and sets of fifty-one pieces.

We have also received a full supply of American Goods, purchased on the very best terms. We keep always on hand: Carpenters' Tools of all deseriptions; Hand, Pit and Cross-cut Saws of Hoe & Co. and Spear & Jackson's manufacture; and a general assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, to which we would solicit the attention of Virginia and North Carolina Merchants, promising them as great inducements as can be offered by any Jobbing House North or South.

MUIR & BRYAN.

sign of the Padlock, No 58, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

March 16, 1855. 33—2m.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg Va., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fleet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

NOTICE.—I SHALL SELL AT THE COURT House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d Monday of May next, at twelve o'clock, the following town lots, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes thereon, and the costs of advertising the same, to wit:

Jos. B. Hinton,	for 1854,	part lot no. 66,	tax	$18	50
Dabney Cosby,	"	"	" 152,153,169	44	75
Jas. Chadwick,	" 1853-54	"	" 231,	20	87½
J. V. Caldwell,	" 1854	"	" 48,	5	75
Chas. H. Johnson,	"	"	" 76,77,93,94,	23	25
Wm. Terry,	"	"	" 1,	7	40
Mrs. C. B. Clarke,	1853-54	"	" 150,166,167,	49	50
Jos. J. Ryals,	"	"	" 51	39	25
Wm. Overbee,	1854	"	" 75	27	75

JAMES H. MURRAY,
Collector for the City of Raleigh.

March 17, 1855. 33—td.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF BATTLE & EDWARDS, as heretofore existing in prosecution of the Saw Mill and lumber business is this day, the 12th of March, 1855, by mutual consent dissolved. Mr. Jos. W. Edwards will receive all dues and discharge all liabilities of the firm, &c.

L. N. B. BATTLE,
JOSEPH H. EDWARDS.

Peach Tree Grove, Nash Co., N. C., March 12, 1855. 25—w4w.

CARD.

HAVING ABANDONED SAID SAW MILL BUSIness by sale of my interest to Mr. Joseph H. Edwards, who will conduct it individually in all its former branches, I beg a bestowal upon his industry and worthiness of a liberal patronage from the building community of the immediate country, well assured that satisfaction in all instances will be given. L. N. B. BATTLE.

March 12, 1855. 1069—w.w.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society are hereby requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 2d day of April, for the purpose of arranging the list of premiums to be offered at the next annual exhibition in October, and also to adopt an "Organ" for said Society to publish proceedings, &c., under the authority of a resolution passed at the special session in January last.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Wm. A. Eaton, Rob't A. Hamilton, Granville; D. McDaniel, Nash; Thos. D. Meares, Brunswick; Jno. C. McRae, New Hanover; W. W. Whitaker, W. H. Jones, W. R. Poole, Jas. F. Taylor, Jno. C. Partridge, Needham Price, W D. Cooke, Jas. F. Jordan, Wake.

EDW'D A. CRUDUP,
Ch'm. Ex. Committee.

March 22, 1855. 35—td.

☞ Register and Star copy.

RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE, 1855.—100 boxes Oranges, in prime order; 40 boxes Lemons, in prime order; 6 bales Bordeaux Almonds, 10 Frails Ivaca Almonds, 10 bags Sicily Almonds, 1 bale Paper Shell Almonds, 4 bags Palm Nuts, 5 bags Filberts, 5 bags Walnuts, 5 bags Pecan Nuts, 5 cases Chow Chow Preserves, 5 cases Dry Ginger Preserves, 5 cases Chip Citron Preserves, 5 cases Ginger in Syrup, 200 boxes Raisins, whules, halves and quarters, 25 Cases Layers in whole boxes, 5 cases Citron Leghorn, 3 casks Currants, 10 drums Sultan Raisins, 4 cases Prunes in glass jars and boxes, 40 boxes Prunes, very cheap; 200 drums Elme Figs, 50 boxes Gum Drops, all flavors; 50 boxes Fig Paste, all flavors; 50 boxes Conversation Losenges. Also, a large assortment of French, English and American Pickles and Jellies, with a beautiful assortment of Baskets, Fancy Goods and Toys.

Country merchants are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at a very small profit

L. C. JORDAN.

No. 52, East side Sycamore street.

March 20, 1855. 34—1m.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WILL BE SOLD on the first Monday in April next, at public auction, lot 186 in the City of Raleigh. Said lot is bounded on the north by Hillsborough street, south by Morgan, east by Harrington, and on the west by West street, is two hundred and ten feet square, (containing one acre,) situated in an excellent neighborhood and in a most desirable section of the City.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY D. KENNEDY.

March 22, 1855. 35—td.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 200,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of Spring and Summer Mantillas is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Ten Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Oetigon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:

Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Laguna, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.

Indeed all articles in the grocery line.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.—A LARGE and varied assortment of Parasolls and Umbrellas, new styles. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

KID GLOVES.—30 DOZEN ALEXANDERS, Bagons, Courvasiers and Caldesageurs make, for Gents and Ladies. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 26, 1855. 36—

HAY.—TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT, I WILL SELL 50 to 100 bales of Hay at reduced prices. Terms cash on delivery. J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 26, 1855. 36—3t.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C. March 12th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, for the purchase of ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN BONDS running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

They are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the 1st of April, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of April and October in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of One Thousand Dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stock," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state at what point and in what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of the State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of April, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York; the Bank of the State of North Carolina; or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the resources of the State and the amount of her indebtedness, may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRosset, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

March 16, 1855. 33—

No. 2. SPRING, 1855. No. 12.
Bellingbrook St. Sycamore St.

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bellingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwrighter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nappies, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

No. 29, Cheap place.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, READY made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.

Call and take a look.

Next door to R. Smith's corner.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan hound Slut. Said hound slut is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said slut is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 2, 1855. 1064—6tw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in adamce.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

HATS! HATS!!—JUST TO HAND TWO CASES Extra Moleskin Hats, Beebe's Latest.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Successor to Oliver & Proctor,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furn